The Blair County Whig.

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By John Brotherline. HOLLIDAYSBURG, BLAIR COUNTY, PA., SATURDAY, JANUARY 24, 1863. Established 1846.

OUR FLAG FOREVER.

Forever float that standard sheet!
Where breathes the foe but falls before us?
With Freedom's soil beneath our feet,
And Freedom's banner streaming o'er us

THE WHIG.

SATURDAY, JANUARY 24, 1863.

Letter from Sergeant Keatley.

No. 9.

CAMP NEAR FAIRFAX STATION, Va., January 12, 1863.

DEAR WHIG: Since my last to you, the old year has passed away, and we have begun the uncertain round of another. Important changes have taken place—events of great magnitude have occurred since the beginning of the year that has just gone. Let the desolated firesides at home speak, and they will tell tales of sorrow that will force tears from the guilty ones who caused this rebellion. Where is the spirit of the amiable Dunmire, but as a witness at the trial before the bar of Universal Justice, of those whose crimes ascend as foul stench to the seat of Heaven. Young Gibbony's frail form moulders silently away, and my heart is sad when I try to recall his pale features. To the heaps of wrong already placed upon the hearts of a loyal people, the blood of virtuous and innocent youths is added, and God will never prosper our cause until the whole energy and power of the people is put forth to avenge their deaths.

Last year overflowed with events. One after another came the bloody battles of Winchester, Cedar Mountain, Fair Oaks, Shiloh, Seven Pines, and Antietam, and last, but most disastrous, the sanguinary struggle at Fredericksburg.

Who, ten years ago, would have foretold such a catalogue of strife as is now posted upon the walls of every cottage in the land? The present year has already added to our list of victories—the decided one at Murfreesboro. But the war is not yet at an end, else your humble servant would not now be sitting at the fire of his log cabin writing to you by the light of the blaze, nor would the mournful bugle notes be now breaking the night air, nor would the rattling drum warn the tired soldier to retire to his rude couch. The sounds of war are significant. They break upon my ear like the death knell of departed glory. They remind me of my country once united, peaceful, happy and free. I see her arising out of the heaps of mangled flesh like an ancient Amazon, her huge jaws and sinewy arms bespattered with blood, but lifting above her head our proud banner, not a star erased, nor a single stripe tarnished by the foul touch of treason.—The soldier thinks he has hard times and suffers a great deal, and sometimes is almost ready to desert his post in the hour of danger, but the remembrance of his country and his country's wrongs, instils into his breast that virtuous courage which, when properly directed, will work out our salvation. How we fondly long after our wives and little ones. How we would gladly exchange the cheerful blaze of our cabin fires for the fireside at home; but we are proud that we have the courage to attest in this manner our devotion to those we love. Henry Clay once said that that patriotism which soars above all selfish feelings and leaves below all grovelling objects is public virtue. Where, in all the bounds of human observation, can a nation be found that at a single bugle's blast a million of willing soldiers are ready to lay down their lives for home and country.

Our time in the service is rapidly coming to a close. We hope soon to greet our friends at home, but ere that happy period may come, some of us will be sleeping beneath the soil of Virginia. No doubt many who will go home, will, after a time, return again, to add other stars to the crown of glory which a grateful country will give to her devoted and dutiful sons.

The paymaster has not been around lately, and I don't know when he will be. I hav'nt given you any news—hav'nt any to give, so good bye for a while, and always remember your humble servant,

JOHN H. KEATLEY,
and his fellow soldiers of the 125th.

☞The Hon. Lot M. Morrill, Republican, was on Tuesday re-elected United States Senator from Maine by a vote of 120 against 41.

☞Richmond papers express the fear that the Yankees will take East Tennessee, from which 200,000 men cannot expel them.

The Murfreesboro Battles.

The Events of Thursday, Friday and Saturday.

The Final Defeat and Retreat of the Rebels.

Correspondence of the Cincinnati Gazette.

FROM BEFORE MURFREESBORO, Friday, January 2, 1863.

In my last letter I left the contending hosts reposing on their arms after the great struggle of Wednesday, Dec. 31.—There was but little alarm after the battle, and comparatively little uneasiness, each army thinking, doubtless, that the opponent was too much exhausted to care about renewing the strife.

There were places that night, indeed, where sleep came not to steep the senses in gentle forgetfulness. The poor soldier, whom the bullets of the enemy had not reached, could gather a few leaves, or sticks, or cornstalks for a bed, clasp his faithful rifle in his arms, and with his blanket around him, if he were so fortunate as to possess one, cold sleep soundly, notwithstanding the bitter cold. He could build no fires, for that would reveal our position to the enemy, but so fatigued was he, that he could still slumber, although his frame shivered involuntarily in the wintry night atmosphere.

But the mangled hero lying on the field or in the hospital, knew no repose. Agony repelled oblivion; and to those who felt themselves maimed, crippled for life, the keen mental anguish must have been even more intolerable than physical pain. And there were the faithful surgeons, too, who knew no rest from their labors, and toiled on all through the long weary night.

On Thursday morning the sun rose in a sky without clouds; but along the eastern horizon was a broad zone of mist and fog, seen through which the great luminary looked red and bloody, as if in sympathy with the horrors of the battle-field.

It was just 8 o'clock when the roar of cannon recommenced with a terrible significance unknown a few days before. A skirmish had begun between the pickets in front of Palmer's lines and those of the enemy. Our batteries immediately commenced shelling the woods from which the rebel fire proceeded. Two dozen pieces of the enemy's artillery opened in reply, and having by this time accurately obtained the range of the elevated ground between the pike and railroad, upon which so many of our troops were massed, their guns were worked with greater effect than ever before.

Every form of shell, schrapnel, round shot, spherical, case and oblong shot, were hurled in most unpleasant profusion over the field. Our infantry, unable to take any part in this terrible duel, lay close upon the ground, the fiery missiles continually whizzing and bursting over their heads, and tearing up the earth amongst them and around them. It was wonderful that so few were injured by this iron tempest; yet there was scarcely a regiment all along the left and centre that did not have one, at least, of its members killed or wounded. Te 8th Indiana Battery, Lieut. Estepp commanding, was moved nearest the rebel lines, and did great service in finally silencing the enemy's guns. When the firing ceased, however, several of its brave men were wounded, one-third of the horses were disabled, and some of the pieces were drawn off to the rear by hand. In all, we lost about a hundred men; but we had the satisfaction of hearing from rebel prisoners, who were taken the next day, a statement that the fire from our batteries was exceedingly effective, and an acknowledgment that their artillery was decidedly inferior to our own. But, after all this success of ours, it is useless to deny that a general gloom and despondency was beginning to spread in the army, among both officers and men.

The defeat of McCook had changed our line of battle on the right. The scattered battalions of Johnson and Davis, as well as the somewhat less fatally broken regiments of Sheridan, were re-collected as well as possible, and ranged in line of battle, no longer at right angles with the turnpike, and sweeping round towards the town; but almost parallel with the pike, and thrown back away in the direction of Stewart's Creek. Our centre and left had also been somewhat withdrawn, to accord with this new arrangement of the right, and it seemed to many that we had everywhere been pushed back. The army was weakened by its long list of casualties, by over 4000 captured, and by more than that many stragglers, who had shamefully deserted their comrades in the hour of their necessity, and skulked away from the field. The men tried to flatter themselves with tales of the arrival of reinforcements; but alas! the better informed all knew that the last available division was even now on the field, and that all the fresh men who could possibly be brought up would, as far as numbers are concerned, amount to a mere handful. In point of fact, the reinforcements received during the day consisted of only two brigades, Walker's, of Fry's Division, and Starkweather's of Rousseau's. I knew that the latter, at least, could be depended on as against twice their number—but what, after all, was that?—The renewed efforts of the enemy in the morning, to annoy the right wing, the impudent cavalry charge away around to our left the evening before, the heavy cannonade on the centre at 8 o'clock, the continual reports that were brought in of rebel raids between Murfreesboro and Nashville, and the capture of our wagon trains in that direction, the occasional booming of cannon away off in the rear, the whizzing of bullets over the field from almost every point of the compass—all these things tended to produce a sinking of hearts amongst the soldiers, consequent upon the general impression they created that we were surrounded on all sides, by an enemy vastly superior in numbers, that our supplies, even now grown very scanty, would soon cease altogether, and that starvation, rout, ruin and retreat were actually staring us in the face.

When this fierce cannonade took place in the morning, it is useless to deny that a feeling of consternation and dismay took possession of many who are unused to fear; and the opinion had begun to gain ground that Gen. Rosecrans had given up the contest, and was drawing in his lines preparatory falling back on Nashville.

What a New Year's morn was that?—Yet there were undaunted souls there who maintained a steadfast cheerfulness even amidst the general gloom, who smiled whenever they met a well known comrade, and shouted "Happy New Year!" even amid the appalling thunders of the cannonade.

At the time the first guns were fired in the morning I was myself in the rear, where I had gone to visit one of the hospitals. It was about two miles back; and yet as the first echo of the cannon reached their ears, there were a number of pusillanimous rascals who turned their faces in an opposite direction from that whence the sound proceeded, and began to move away through the woods. I was astonished at the suddenness with which they came into sight. From behind rocks, trees, stumps, where I had not before suspected the presence of any one, they jumped up as the thunder of the artillery reached them, some with and some without guns, and walked off, deliberately abandoning their comrades, who they knew were about to commence a deadly struggle with the foes of the nation and of mankind. O, it was a shameful sight! and for such recreant wretches no punishment can be too severe.

The artillery battle over, there was hardly a circumstance which, after the previous days' tremendous scenes, would be noted by any one, and this day passed like Tuesday, in a series of interminable skirmishes, with a constant, prolonged and most exhausting expectation of the instant renewal of the battle. Only once did the repeated and dropping discharges of musketry swell into a roar, and that was between one and two o'clock, when the enemy's pickets advanced upon the right, and opened up a brisk fire upon Johnson's and Davis' men. The latter, however, anxious for an opportunity to retrieve the reputation lost the day before, returned with interest the saucy salute of the rebels, and sent them back into their cedar thickets, minus a score or two of their number.

Late in the afternoon a body of rebel cavalry appeared on the summit of the slope, in the neighborhood of the brick house which was burned on Monday, but they were dispersed.

The events of the day were now over, and the army (except the wounded) passed as uncomfortable and cheerless a night as that which preceded it.

MURFREESBORO, Sunday, Jan. 4.

At precisely the same hour on Friday morning as on the day before, the thunder of artillery called all the troops to arms. This time it was the rebel batteries that commenced the fight; but our artillerists were not slow in replying to them, and for about twenty minutes the country for miles around resounded with a continual roar. Then the firing ceased, as if by mutual consent, and both parties hauled off to repair damages; although during the course of the affair a rebel gun was dismounted, and the battery to which it belonged silenced.

The army felt in somewhat better spirits this morning, as it was evident, from the events of the last twenty-four hours, that the rebel leaders were exceedingly diffident about renewing the battle, even with the advantage of the 26 guns which they captured from us on Wednesday.—The news had also spread through the camp of Van Cleve's Division, having been sent across the river the evening before, and this convinced the men that they were not so completely surrounded as they had imagined.

Reawakened confidence begat fresh courage, and I felt sure that any engagement with the foe that day would result in a signal triumph for our arms.

Hour after hour the enemy kept feeling around our lines, as if he were trying to discover a weak and unsupported place, upon which he might fall and break thro'. Much apprehension was felt lest he should again assault the right, and gain, what had so long seemed to be one of his objects, possession of Murfreesboro Road in our rear. Those, however, who knew the situation of Van Cleve's division upon the other side of the river, felt certain that when the rebel assault *did* come, it would fall upon the extreme left.

It was about 4 o'clock, when a fierce cannonade which had been going on for some time upon the left, was succeeded by a deafening crash of musketry, and the whole army at once comprehended that the battle was renewed in earnest.

The ground on the west side of the river is much more irregular than that upon the east. Toward the rear a moderately high bluff rises from the river. The level ground above was the scene of the rebel cavalry charge on Wednesday. Going toward the town, you ascend a wooded hill and find upon the other side a patch of low cleared ground. You cross this and come to a part of the stream where the bank is eight or ten feet high. A narrow strip of ground upon which there are trees, but no underbrush, intervenes between the river and a rail fence. Upon the other side of the latter is a woods in its natural state, and for a distance of half a mile going from the river, you seem to be gently ascedding a low wooded hill. A deep ravine runs down the side of it, in a direction nearly parallel with the course of the river. When the summit of the rise is reached, there a couple of level cornfields, and then another strip of dense woods, immediately behind which lies Murfreesboro. It was in the cornfields last named, and in the woods behind them, that Van Cleve's Division, now commanded by Col. Beatty, of the Nineteenth Ohio, was posted on Thursday evening—two of the brigades mostly in the open space, while the third was in a more covered position, and was protected by some slight fortifications of dirt and logs.

The enemy, pursuing his usual tactics, massed three of his divisions—Rains', Anderson's and Breckinridge's, the whole under the command of the latter—and hurled them against Van Cleve. He evidently intended to crush the latter at a blow, but probably had no other design, at this time, than the destruction of this division and the occupation of the ground on which it had been stationed. It does not seem probable that the rebels intended to begin a general battle at that late hour.

Van Cleve's men did not yield at once to the rebel onset. They struggled for a time with great bravery against tremendous odds, but at length, being literally overwhelmed by superior numbers, two of the brigades were broken to pieces. The other continued for some minutes longer to maintain its ground, until the prospect of being completely surrounded threw it into a panic. Then it broke, mingled with the others, and the whole were pushed back in great disorder and with startling rapidity, into, and across the river.

The rebels, rendered audacious by their success, were preparing to cross the stream and continue the pursuit, when the gallant Negley, who had been hurried over from the centre of our lines to sustain the Sixth Division, suddenly appeared with his compact lines of battle on the other side.—Wood, (Hascall to-day,) Davis, and the Pioneer battalion, are prepared to support him, and open with all their batteries upon the rebel crowds. Fourteen cannons, planted by the enemy just where the woods on the summit of the long, low hill I have mentioned gave place to the level cornfields, thunder upon us from that commanding position, and cover the whole attack upon our left. A dozen more behind the woods, still nearer the town, rain down an iron hail all over that portion of the field. No matter; our batteries can take care of these. Advance!

The enemy had already recoiled before the intolerable fire poured into them by Negley's men, and the latter, determining to finish their portion of the business then and there, stepped boldly into the water, waded across, all the time continuing their fire, and then climbed up the bank, to secure a foothold upon the narrow strip of timber destitute of underbrush, which lies between the fence and the stream.

At the fence the rebels rally; and as our men ascend the bank they are greeted by a storm of bullets, before which even veterans might give way. They hesitate an instant; but brave old Stanley is there, and urges them on. Col. Stoughton, of the 11th Michigan, is there, and will not retreat. Col. J. F. Miller calls aloud to his men to stand firm. Col. Scott, of the 19th Illinois, reminds his regiment of their well-earned honors. The division forms rapidly upon the bank—raises a loud shout as of coming victory—and, redoubling its fire, charges toward the rebel lines. The latter sway and sway for a moment, and then crumble to pieces. On! on! the rebels are retreating in confusion up the hill; the men of the Seventy-eighth Pennsylvania follow closely, and the flag of the 20th Tennessee falls into their hands. The Progress of Negley is steady as the march of fate, and Davis and Hascal follow closely behind him. In vain the enemy seize upon every clump of bushes or cluster of trees, as a point of defence. They are still rolled backward until the batteries are reached situated at the edge of the rebel cornfields. A charge is made upon these, and the fearless boys of 19th Illinois capture three of their guns. Col. Miller's command pushes forward and takes another. Away goes the rebels over the cornfields, followed by such a deadly tempest of balls that if all who fell were allowed to lie there, they would enrich the ground with their carcasses. Our troops advance half way across the fields; but it is already night, and Negley deems it inexpedient to enter, at that time, the dense forest beyond.

Our batteries, from every portion of the field, had been all the time thundering away upon the enemy, and the angry leaping of flame from the mouths of cannon continued until it was quite dark. Before the troops of Negley had charged upon the fourteen rebel guns at the edge of the cornfield. Capt. Bradley, with the Sixth Ohio Battery, had materially injured them by an enfilading fire from the centre of our lines.

I rode over the field that night, and again the next morning. From the bank of the river to the last woods in front of Murfreesboro, a distance of more than a mile, the evidences of terrible carnage were everywhere visible. On both sides of the fence, along the slopes of the low hill, on the sides and bottom of the ravine, and especially in the level cornfield, scores of rebels lay.

This brilliant affair was the hinge upon which the course of affairs about Murfreesboro turned. The *morale* of the Union army was entirely restored from that hour, and when one of Gen. Rousseau's aids galloped over the field to announce the victory to the other divisions, followed by a member of Gen. Negley's Staff with a captured rebel banner, there was a burst of such tremendous cheering as had not been heard since the army left Nashville—cheering which must have sent a thrill of terror through the rebel legions around Murfreesboro.

The loss of the enemy was more than 2,500 in killed, wounded and prisoners, while our own did not exceed 200. The rebel Gen. Hanson was killed and Rains mortally wounded.

MURFREESBORO, Jan. 5.

It commenced raining on Friday night about 12 o'clock, and the poor, unsheltered soldiers had a hard time of it. When morning came, the rain was still pouring down in torrents, and before the men could prepare a hurried breakfast from rations furnished them the night before, they were called to arms by the roar of artillery along the centre.

The reception of even these miserable rations was, however, a comfort to the men in one way. It proved that communication with Nashville was not entirely cut off, and that the danger of starvation was over. That danger seemed at one time imminent enough; and on Friday, it is a startling fact, that the soldiers of the Union made their meals of parched corn and broiled horse flesh.

The morning of Saturday was signalized by a fierce onset of the enemy upon the Forty-Second Indiana. Lieut.-Col. Shanklin commanding, which was out on picket duty. The men behaved well but suffered considerably.

All day the rain continued to pour down. I rode along our lines from one extremity to the other, and the arrangements for defence in every quarter, excited in my mind the loftiest admiration for the genius of the Commanding General. Every point was guarded with the most scrupulous care; the works, though slight, would protect men a long time from the effect of musketry discharges; a score of battalions could be massed at any moment at a threatened point; and I felt fully convinced that the position could not be taken by a hundred thousand men. The rain continued, and we began to advance slowly toward the enemy by means of a series of rifle pits. His sharpshooters occasionally annoyed us from behind the walls of the brick house which was burned on Monday. Rousseau soon removed that annoyance by having these walls battered down.

In a field near this house, the rebels had constructed some rifle pits, and from these they kept up a vexatious firing at our front lines and pickets. It was determined at all hazards to drive them out, and take possession of the works; and Col. John Beatty, whose conduct all through this trying crisis had attracted the attention of the army, was selected to lead the storming party. Taking with him his own regiment, the Third Ohio, and the 88th Indiana, Col. Humphreys, he advanced with the utmost intrepidity, drove out the rebels at the point of the bayonet, and triumphantly held the works. Thus was another laurel added to those already acquired by a soldier who will make his mark in history.

The men slept peacefully enough on Saturday night, and awoke to find themselves and the ground covered with snow. This soon disappeared, and the day remained cloudy and cold. The mud on the field had become well nigh unendurable; and it was a glad moment for the army when the announcement was made that the rebels had hastily retreated from Murfreesboro, and that the Union columns would march forward into the town. Sunday, the 4th of January, when Rosecrans entered Murfreesboro, will be a conspicuous day in our country's annals.

To-day the main body of the army is resting from its labors, while the cavalry is harrassing the rear guard of the enemy, who are rtpidly retreating in the direction of Tullahoma.

The Great Fight between Halleck and Stanton.

Stanton Ahead when the Police Interfered —A Brilliant Passage at Arms—Strategy no where.

Our special correspondent at Washington sends us a somewhat full account of the late fight between Stanton and Halleck, mentioned in the last letter of the *World's* correspondent. The affair took place in the war department buildings, and was an exceedingly spirited one. But for the timely interference of the authorities, it might have resulted in the utter extinction of the combatants. It had no connection whatever with political or warlike matters, having grown out of a little misunderstanding in regard to a commercial transaction.

It seems that Halleck and Stanton had traded jack-knives, "unsight and unseen;" and Halleck being cheated thereby, wished to trade back. To this Stanton would not agree and consequently Hal. got mad all of a sudden, and told Stanton that if he would not trade back he'd whip him. Ed retorted that the Halleck who could whip him wasn't yet born in the world, and followed up this assertion with a sound kick in the rear of the enemy's works.

The battle now became general. Halleck commenced operations by throwing out skirmishers in the shape of a "bunch of fives," that were landed under Ed.'s left peeper. Ed. then opened on his adversary an enfilading fire of inkstands and paper-weights, which however, were aimed too high, and did no damage beyond the demolishing of a few lights of glass. At this moment there was a momentary cessation of hostilities—Ed. mistaking a portion of Hal.'s shirt, that dropped from the rear of position, for a flag of truce.

Hal. took advantage of this mistake to undertake a flank movement; but by so doing he unwittingly exposed his rear to another terrific attack, and was forced to make a precipitate retreat. Fortunately, at this moment the police arrived upon the spot, and put a quietus on further operations, otherwise there's no knowing what might have taken place. The parties were just about being lodged in the station-house, when Lincoln "went bail" for their appearance at court, and thus the matter ended for the time being. Both sides were badly cut up.

☞A chap out west named Barnes, who had made a speech at a war meeting, was criticised in the village paper, which said it was a very patriotic address, but the speaker slandered Lindley Murray awfully. The next day Barnes wrote a note to the editor declaring he never knew such a man in his life as Lindley Murray, and therefore could not have slandered him. Mrs. Barnes, the wife, being at a tea party, also took up the cudgel for her husband, when the matter was discussed, by declaring that—"Murray began it by abusing her husband, and got as good as he gave!"

☞Sense must be very good, indeed, to be as good as nonsense.

☞Crimes sometimes shock us too much; vices almost always too little.

☞Be what you are. This is the first step toward becoming better than you are.

☞We sever what God has joined, and so destroy beauty, and lose hold of truth.

☞We cannot have all things our own way; some things must be allowed to go God's way.

☞There is a man in Virginia who is so aristocratic that he has cut his own acquaintance.

☞Young ladies at needle-work, are not always what they appear. They are sometimes *seeming*.

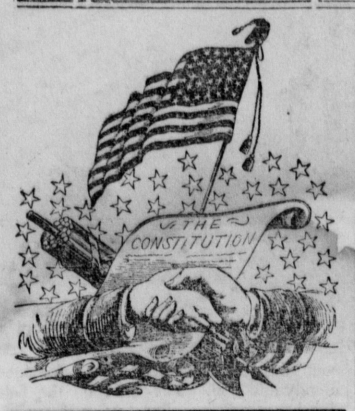
☞O that old age were truly second childhood! It is seldom more like it than the berry is to the rosebud.

☞A man isn't likely to die from having his head carried away in a fight, if 'tis his legs that carry it.

☞Good diet makes healthy children, and the South Sea Islanders think that healthy children make *good diet*.

☞The Scriptures speak of man's asking for bread and receiving a stone. The rebels ask for salt and we give them saltpetre.

☞The Editor of the Richmond Whig threatens to plant fifty thousand Yankees in Virginia soil. But what if they should come up!



THE WHIG.

OUR COUNTRY IS OUR PARTY.

HOLLIDAYSBURG, PA.

SATURDAY, JAN. 24, 1863.

Jeff. Davis' Message to the Confederate Congress.

We have room but for a few extracts from and notices of this extraordinary document. After briefly referring to the campaigns since his last annual message, he says:

The anticipations which entered into the contest have now ripened into a conviction, which is not only shared with us by the common opinion of neutral nations, but is evidently forcing itself upon our enemies themselves. The advent of peace will be hailed with joy. Our desire for it has never been concealed. But earnest as has been our wish for peace, and great as have been our sacrifices and sufferings during the war, the determination of this people has with each succeeding month, become more unalterably fixed to endure any suffering and continue any sacrifice, however prolonged, *until their right to self-government and the sovereignty and independence of these States shall have been triumphantly vindicated and established.*

What do our conciliating, uncompromising, reconstructing, slavery-conserving Democrats, who are dreaming of a "Union as it was," say to this? Now let Fernando Wood be off to Richmond, with a sword in one hand and an olive branch in the other.

He complains of the early determination of England, France and other European powers to confine themselves to recognizing the self-evident fact of the existence of a strict neutrality during the progress of the war, but draws from this the conclusion that their course of action was but an actual decision against the South and in favor of the Union, at the same time tending to prolong hostilities. He complains of European injustice in other matters, citing the conclusion of a treaty with the United States for the abolishment of privateering, thus preventing the Confederates from disposing of in foreign ports the prizes which their privateers might capture. This he thinks one of the direst shafts aimed at the success of the Confederacy.

Of Gen. Butler he says: "I have branded this criminal as an outlaw, and directed his execution in expiation of his crimes, *if he should fall into the hands of any of our forces.*" He also complains bitterly of Gen. Milroy for alleged severities towards the rebels at and around Winchester. President Lincoln owes it to himself, to the country, to Gen. Butler, and to the cause of truth and justice, to send him back to New Orleans, or give him the means to take Charleston, and tame the people there as he did those of the Crescent City.

What he says on the Proclamation of Emancipation we give in full:

THE EMANCIPATION PROCLAMATION.

Of the act in relation to President Lincoln's emancipation proclamation, he says he may well leave it to the instincts of that common humanity which a beneficent Creator has implanted in the breasts of our fellow men of all countries to pass judgment on a measure of which several millions of human beings of an inferior race, peaceful and contented laborers in their sphere, *are doomed to extirmination*, while at the same time they are encouraged to a general assassination of their masters by the insidious recommendation to abstain from violence unless in necessary self defence. Our own detestation of those who have attempted the most execrable massacre recorded in the history of guilty man is tinctured by a profound sentiment for the impotent rage which it discloses. As far as regards the action of this government on such criminals as may attempt its execution, I confine myself to informing you that I shall, unless in your wisdom you deem some other course more expedient, deliver to the several state authorities all commissioned officers of the United States that may hereafter be captured by our forces in any of the States embraced in the proclamation, that they may be dealt with in accordance with the laws of those States, providing for the punishment of criminals engaged in exciting servile insurrections. In its political aspect this message possesses great significance, and to it, in this *light* I invite your attention. It affords to our people the complete and crowning proof of the true nature of the designs of the party which elevated to power the present occupant of the presidential chair at Washington, and which sought to conceal its purposes by every variety of artful grace; and by the perfidious use of the most solemn and repeated pledges on every practicable occasion.

What does DAVIS mean by saying that several millions of "peaceful and contented laborers are doomed to extermination?" Is not this a savage threat that, rather than the slaves shall become free; they shall be exterminated, butchered, as were the twenty colored teamsters near Murfreesboro? If that be the purpose, there is a future for the South more terrific than any thing found in human annals; but, if, on the other hand, the South shall acquiesce in the now inevitable change of relation between their "contented laborers" and themselves, there will be no trouble. Their laborers will be very much more "peaceful and contented" than they have ever been. The threat to treat all commissioned officers who may be captured by the Confederate forces as criminals, can only intensify the bitterness of the conflict.

Will we have an Academy?

We understand that the gentleman alluded to below is now in Hollidaysburg soliciting a school. If so, every loyal heart in the county should at once fly to his assistance by subscribing a scholar or two.

[*From The Presbyterian.*]

A Case to be Noticed.

We insert the following statement in behalf of one who merits the warm sympathy of the Church. He is a Presbyterian minister, and is worthy of the confidence and love of all who are lovers of good men. He is willing to preach or teach, or if needful, do both; and we commend him to those who are looking for persons to fill vacancies of this kind. We will be happy to convey to him any aid which any of our readers may feel disposed to give him in his present necessity.

"Some years since a young man, born in Pennsylvania, and a graduate of one of our Colleges, took up his abode in the South, at first in Alabama, and then in Georgia. He became a minister of the gospel and a teacher of youth. He was industrious, prudent, and genial, and commanded general confidence for his integrity, purity, and religious consistency. His labors were abundant, and his influence extended. He married an estimable and intelligent lady. He accumulated some property, a dwelling, a garden, a library, with other means of comfortable subsistence. Five sweet children blessed his happy home. Then came the storm.—While the difficulties with the government were brewing, true to the principles of his birth, training, and conscience, he was openly and strongly a Union man. When secession was accomplished he became prudently silent, but steadfastly refused to offer public prayer for the Confederate President and Congress. This was his only shadow of offence; but for this he was set upon in the streets by a mob—stoned, kicked, drugged by the hair, and beaten. Bowie knives and pistols were flourished around him and at him, and it was even proposed to hang him to a tree in the public square before the court house door. Some of his parishoners interposed, and succeeded in bearing him, bleeding and unconscious, to his house. Here he kept his bed for two months before he was recovered from his injuries, and here he was confined, a virtual prisoner, for two months more. Only by night, and by stealth, could he leave his own door, even to secure provisions for his family. Meanwhile one of his children sickened and died. One had died previously. Another, a son, was seized with typhoid fever, and for weeks seemed doomed to follow, but was spared. At length, by the advice of his best friends, he made arrangements to escape. His property was hastily disposed of at a sacrifice, his library and his arrears of salary (the latter amounting to $1000,) were abandoned, and he contrived to get away, bearing in his arms his sick boy, and accompanied by his wife and two babes, his sister-in-law, and a faithful nurse. He went to Knoxville, to Richmond, and eventually, after much difficulty, reached Philadelphia. Here he secured cheap lodgings, and commenced looking out for means of subsistence. Being a stranger, it is not surprising that he has not at once succeeded in getting a place. Churches, chaplaincies, schools, agencies, clerkships, do not at once come to the hand of the most needy, nor the most deserving. But winter comes, and want comes, and they have come to him. He has been living forty days, with all his family, in a single room, upon mean and scanty fare, with no winter clothing for his household, and no means to purchase any. In his modesty and reserve, he has made but little communication of his necessities to any one. But it is proper to advise a patriotic and generous public that such a case is among us; one of our own fellow-citizens, a minister of religion, a martyr to our country's cause, with his family, suffering from the loss of all the comforts of a home, from the loss of all books, from the loss of friends, from exile, AND FROM WANT. Let us help him, generously and promptly.

"It is proper to add that this statement is made without his knowledge, and by one who has no manner of relationship with him beyond that of common humanity and patriotism.

"Contributions may be left at the office of this paper.

"The undersigned, being acquainted with the parties, and advised of the facts as stated above, concur in commending the case to the generous consideration of their fellow-citizens.

J. EDWARDS,
Pastor West Arch St. Pres. Church.
JAMES POLLOCK,
United States Mint.
WILLIAM CHESTER,
821 Chestnut street.
J. D. REINBOTH,
436 Walnut street."

Our next Governor.

When we were at Washington last week we had the pleasure of meeting the Hon. John Covode, the People's choice for Governor. His labors as a member of the Committee on the Conduct of the War still occupy a great portion of his time. His untiring industry and his devotion to the interests of the country has placed him high among the great men at Washington. The people of Pennsylvania will endorse "Honest John" in October next with a hearty good will.

PHILADELPHIA AND ERIE RAILROAD.—On Monday of last week the Western Division of the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad was opened to Sheffield, thirteen miles East of Warren. On the Eastern Division the trains run now to a place called Grove Flat, fifty-one miles north-west of Lock Haven, and one hundred and sixteen this side of Sunbury.

The early completion of this great line of road is "a fixed fact." Cars will pass over it, all the way from Erie to Philadelphia, in July next. It will contribute—indeed has already contributed—to the prosperity of Erie.

HARRISBURG TELEGRAPH.—Those of our readers who desire to keep thoroughly posted in regard to the doings of our State Legislature are referred to the Harrisburg *Telegraph* which is published daily at $4 per year, and contains full and accurate reports of each day's proceedings. There is also a Weekly and Semi-weekly published during the sessions, which comes much lower. Aside from the Legislative news, the *Telegraph* contains all the latest war news, with much general information on all subjects.

☞ "The Courtland Saunders Tract for Soldiers" has just been issued in Philadelphia. It is certainly very will got up. It should be put not only into the hands of every soldier, but of every human being. Capt. Saunders fell at the battle of Antietam, a Christian patriot and a brave soldier. His memory will long survive him. We will be pleased to accommodate those who may call, with a sample of the tract.

☞ Both Houses of the Legislature of this State met in Convention on Monday last, and elected Wm. B. McGrath, Esq, a Democrat of Philadelphia, State Treasurer. The vote stood on first ballot for McGrath 65, for Henry D. Moore, (Rep.), 64.

☞ We have received the communication of our friend "Investigator," in Tyrone city, in reply to Cuibono No. 7, on "The Sabbath." It covers eight pages of manuscript, and is, of course, entirely too long for insertion in the Whig.

OUR neighbor, Patrick McCloskey, has long been famous for keeping the best, the biggest, and the fattest work horses in all the country. He sold one this week weighing 1,812 pounds, to Mr. Wilson, of Reading, for $300.

"All the disunionists are either Abolitionists or rebels."—*Standard.*

That is rather a severe dig at Hughes and the other leaders of the Democracy. It is too bad for them to be thus named by their own friends.

☞ We are indebted to Col. McMurtrie, of the House of Representatives and L. Q. Hoover, Esq. of the Senate, for Public Documents, and to Gov. Curtin for his Annual Message.

☞ The Legislature of Indiana, in joint Convention, on the 14th inst., elected T. A. Hendricks and David Turpie United States Senators, the latter for the short term.

☞ Efforts are being made to establish a new telegraph line between Harrisburg and Philadelphia. It will cost about $8,000 to put it in working order.

☞ The bill authorizing the issue of $100,000,000 more "greenbacks," wherewith to pay the army and navy, has passed Congress and is now a law.

☞ The rebel Gen. Bragg has been superceded in command, since his defeat by Rosecrans, by Gen. Longstreet.

BALD EAGLE VALLEY RAILROAD.—This road is now open from Tyrone to Bellefonte and trains have been running over it for some time past.

☞ Read the thrilling and accurate account of the great battle at Murfreesboro on our first page.

☞ The communication of our new Sinking Valley friend, "Menssanaincorporesano," will appear next week.

"Democrats are all Unionists."—*Standard.*

Please tell us on what terms.

☞ Hon. S. S. Blair has our thanks for very valuable public documents.

☞ Small pox has made its appearance in Huntingdon county.

Written for the "Whig."

Institutes.

On Saturday, the 10th of January, in year of '63,
I went to Miss Lytle's School House, though 'twas snowing rapidly,
To attend the "Teachers' Institutes" of famous old "Frankstown,"
A place, for many reasons deserving some renown.
The house is built on level ground near the bottom of a hill,
A quarter of a mile, I judge, southeast of Mc Cune's Mill;
I there found Ellis Buterbaugh, and likewise Thomas Dick,
And Miss Stifler, who was drilling in Mental Arithmetic;
Miss Lytle and Miss Lizzie Webb, and John Elway, too, were there,
And John C. Moore who is teaching near Wertz's up in Blair;
Satterfie'd was also present—so was John C Luke,
And Thomas Dick drill'd the Class from McGuffey's Reading Book.
Another thing that made me think the "Institutes" right pleasant,
One of our good Directors, Geo. Cunningham, was present.
I hope eight teachers in this township, out of the eleven,
When all their labor's past will get safely up to heaven;
The other three I hope will too, but if they're as slow of foot
In getting there as they have in going to the "Institute,"
They will make a very narrow escape, for 'twill be a "*tight squeeze*,"
If the road is very cold, if they don't surely freeze.

XELNADERA.

For the Whig.

ALLEGHENY TP., Jan. 17.

Mr. Editor:—Being a reader of the "Whig" I occasionally notice an item in its columns in regard to "Teachers Associations." Ours has not had such a notice yet. I think it nothing more than just to be equal with others in the County. We meet with the Hollidaysburg and Gaysport Association, twice a month. The following persons are employed as teachers in Allegheny Tp:

Miss Bragoon, Bennington,	60	scholars.
Miss Savage, do.	60	do.
Mr. Hight, Spenser Run,	55	do.
Mr. Clapper, Polecat Hollow,	40	do.
Mr. Stifler, Dysarts,	35	do.
Mr. Johnson, Foot of Ten,	90	do.
MissCunningham, Duncansville	70	do.
J. L. Clark, do.	50	do.

The schools are generally well attended, and doing well. Our Association cannot be excelled in the county. It is composed of 14 teachers, all of whom take a lively interest in it. PER FAS ET NEFAS.

The Victory at Arkansas Post.

Official Dispatch—7,000 to 10,000 Prisoners Captured—The Victory Complete.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 18.—The following has been received at headquarters:

MEMPHIS, Jan. 14.—To Major General Hallock, General in-Chief: The following dispatch is just received:

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE MISSISSIPPI, POST OF ARKANSAS, Jan. 11, 1863.—To Major General U. S. Grant, Commanding Department of Tennessee—I have the honor to report that the forces under my command attacked the post of Arkansas to-day, at 1 o'clock, and having stormed the enemy's works, took a large number of prisoners, variously estimated at from 7,000 to 10,000, together with all his stores, animals and munitions of war.

Rear Admiral David D. Porter, commanding the Mississippi squadron, effectively and brilliantly co-operated in accomplishing this complete success.

JOHN A. McCLERNAND,
Major General Commanding.
U. S. GRANT, Maj. Gen.

☞ Gov. Tod, of Ohio, sent his Message to the Legislature on Wednesday. He fully sustains the national Government in proper efforts to crush the rebellion. Ohio has 115,200 volunteers, 60,000 of whom are in the field; 12,000 men have been drafted into the service, but part of these enlisted afterwards for three years. He justifies the suspension of the writ of *habeas corpus*, advocates the passage of a law punishing resistance, and also a law allowing soldiers to vote.

☞ VALUE OF OLD NEWSPAPERS.—Many people are in the habit of saving old newspapers, and now have the accumulation of years on hand. Now is the good time to dispose of them. We see by an exchange, that a gentlman in West Chester sold $91 worth last week. No doubt many of our readers have "a big lot" of old papers stowed away in "some corner of the garret," and if so, this is the time to hunt them up, for they will "put money in their pockets" if taken to dealers in paper making materials.

WHIG ALMANAC FOR 1863.

1863	Sunday.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.
JAN'Y.					1	2	3
	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
FEB'Y.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
MARCH.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
	29	30	31				
APRIL.				1	2	3	4
	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
	26	27	28	29	30		
MAY.						1	2
	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
	24	25	26	27	28	29	20
	31						
JUNE.		1	2	3	4	5	6
	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
	28	29	30				
JULY.				1	2	3	4
	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
	26	27	28	29	30	31	
AUGUST.							1
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
	30	31					
SEPT'R.			1	2	3	4	5
	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
	27	28	29	30			
OCTOBER.					1	2	3
	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
NOV'R.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
	29	30					
DEC'R.			1	2	3	4	5
	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
	27	28	29	30	31		

TERRORISM IN HARRISBURG.—There is no doubt that the election of Senator was controlled by an armed mob of bullies principally from Philadelphia, and that no democratic member could have voted against the party nominee without serious peril. Trains were chartered and tickets sold at a nominal price, ($1) which were filled with hired rowdies whose buisness it was to intimidate the few war democracts in the Legislature. Harrisburg roared with their oaths, and shouts, and yells, while the more violent of the leaders harangued them. At a midnight meeting J. Randall, of Philadelphia, declared that the democracy of Philadelphia had come to Harrisburg to have the matter done properly, and that if any democratic member voted against the democratic nominee they would "*reckon him among the things of the past.*" This bloody threat was loudly cheered.

THE PRICE OF PRINTING PAPER.—The Phila. North American says: "Printing paper of ordinary quality sells at this moment from twenty to thirty cents a pound. Its legitimate price is about nine cents.—Between the price of paper material and the manufactured article there is nothing like adequate proportion. A large commission house this week received a consignment of rags from Havana. Knowing the exorbitant price of paper, he expected to realize a handsome return to the consignors. He visited successively all the paper makers in this section of country, and corresponded with those more distant. The utmost he could obtain for them was five and a half cents per pound. All the paper mills are stocked with materials; waste paper for remanufacture has been thrown upon the market by thousands of tons; and yet the price of printing paper is kept up by speculation, or something else, to twenty-two cents per pound. Here is a mystery that requires explanation.—Who will give it?"

☞ According to a late decision of the Commissioner; the stamps on a judgment bond, given for any sum exceeding $100, and not exceeding $500. will cost 1.50, viz: 50 cents for mortgage stamp, and $1 for power of attorney stamp.

The promissory note stamp on a judgment note will be less than the mortgage stamps.

Promissory notes for a sum between $20 and $100 require a stamp, however, and the $1 power of attorney stamp must be used on all judgment notes.

So far as it is understood now, the least expensive mode of giving judgment is by confession on an amicable action, for strictly there is no stamp provided in the schedule; but which, as is the opinion of some of the members of the bar, cannot be subject to more than a 50 cent stamp for any amount.

☞ Soldiers don't win laurel leaves by leaves of absence.

SINGER & CO'S

LETTER "A" FAMILY SEWING MACHINE.

With all the Recent Improvements,

IS the BEST and CHEAPEST and MOST BEAUTIFUL of all Sewing Machines. This Machine will sew anything, from the running of a tuck in Tarletan to the making of an Overcoat—anything from Pilot or Beaver Cloth down to the softest Gauze or Gossamer Tissue, and is ever ready to do its work to perfection. It can fell, hem, bind, gather, tuck, quilt, and has capacity for a great variety of ornamental work. This is not the only Machine that can fell, hem, bind, braid, and so forth, but it will do so better than any other Machine. The letter "A" Family Sewing Machine may be had in a great variety of cabinet cases. The Folding Case, which is now becoming so popular, is, as its name implies, one that can be folded into a box or case, which, when opened, makes a beautiful, substantial and spacious table for the work to rest upon. The cases are of every imaginable design—plain as the wood grew in its native forest, or as elaborately finished as art can make them.

The Branch Offices are well supplied with silk twist, thread, needles, oil, &c., of the very best quality.

Send for a Copy of "SINGER & Co's GAZETTE."

I. M. SINGER & CO.,
Philadelphia Office—810 Chestnut street.
JAMES H BELL, Agent in Hollidaysburg.
2-7—3-6

Notice of Appeals.

THE Assessor of the 17th Collection District of Pennsylvania hereby gives notice that in pursuance of the provisions of the 15th section of the Excise Act of Congress, approved the 1st day of July, A. D, 1862, he will hold his Appeals in the counties comprising his District, as follows:

Cambria: At Ebensburg, the 15th, 16th, and 17th days of December, A. D. 1862.

For the county of Blair, at Hollidaysburg, the 19th and 20th days.

For the county of Mifflin, at Lewistown, the 23d, 24th and 25th days.

At Huntingdon, the 27th, 30th, and 31st days. To be adjourned beyond said days, if necessary.

Assistant Assessors are hereby notified to have all their returns made out in a suitable manner.

All accounts, according to a recent decision of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, must be made out in mercantile style, verified and receipted.

No Assessor nor Assistant Assessor is qualified to administer an oath by virtue of his office.

But one return of the property of residents of your division is necessary to be made.

The record list refers to property of non-residents. In such cases you will consult the law and follow it strictly.

The assessment books will be open at the residence of the Assistant Assessors in their several divisions, for fifteen days prior to the holding of the Appeals, for the inspection of any one interested.

THOS. P. CAMPBELL,
Nov. 29, 1862. Assessor.

THE MAGIC TIME OBSERVER,

The Perfection of Mechanism,

BEING a Hunting and Open Face, or Lady's or Gentleman's Watch combined.

One of the prettiest, most convenient, and decidedly the best and cheapest timepiece for general and reliable use, ever offered. It has within it and connected with its machinery, its own winding attachment, rendering a key entirely unnecessary. The cases of this Watch are composed of two metals, the outer one being fine 16 carat gold. It has the improved ruby action lever movement, and is warranted an accurate timepiece. Price, superbly engraved, per case of half a dozen, $204.00. Sample Watches, in neat morocco boxes, for those proposing to buy at wholesale, $35, sent by express, with bill payable on delivery. Soldiers must remit payment in advance, as we cannot collect from those in the Army. Address

HUBBARD BROS & CO., Sole Importers,
Cor. Nassau and John sts., New York.
Dec. 27, 1862—6w.

LICENSE.

THE following named persons have filed their petitions with the Court of Quarter Sessions for Tavern License, to be presented at January Sessions, 1863:

John Smith,	Tavern,	Altoona.
Adam Behm,	"	"
Caroline Shank,	"	"
Bernard Wissel,	"	"
W. Tillamott,	"	"
Wm. K. Leonard,	"	"
Daniel K. Ramey,	"	Hollidaysburg.
Israel Miller,	"	Tyrone Boro.

Jan. 10, 1863. A. S. MORROW, Clerk.

Lager Beer Saloon.

ENGLEBRETH GROMULLER,

First Door East of McNamara's Store, on Juniata Street,

WILL accomodate all with fresh Lager Beer, Ales, Sardines, Schwitzer, Segars, and Refreshments of all kinds.

Give him a call at his old and well established Saloon. Nov. 15, 1862.

ESTRAY NOTICE.

CAME to the residence of the subscriber, residing in Freedom township, about the middle of October, 1862, a BRINDLE STEER, supposed to be about eighteen month old, has a piece cut off the right ear. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take him away, or he will be disposed of according to law.

Jan. 10, 1863—3t:pd. JAS. MALONE.

Tyrone City Hotel.

THE subscriber has leased this well known first class Hotel, in the city of Tyrone, Blair county, Pa., where he is fully prepared to entertain strangers and travelers.

The public are requested to give him a trial.

ROBERT MACKLEN.
Tyrone City, June 21, 1862.

EXCHANGE HOTEL,

HOLLIDAYSBURG, PA.

JESSE WINGATE, Proprietor.
October 25, 1861.

OUR FLAG FOREVER.

Forever float that standard sheet!
Where breathes the foe but falls before us?
With Freedom's soil beneath our feet,
And Freedom's banner streaming o'er us!

THE WHIG.

SATURDAY, JANUARY 24, 1863.

☞Often behind time—the Cars.

☞Very brisk—Business in Hollidaysburg.

☞Our Court will convene on Monday next, and continue two weeks.

☞Very Cold—Saturday and Sunday last.

☞We had a sharp sprinkle of snow on Wednesday. Lively sleighing, &c.

☞The late rains have given us a supply of water—not so good as we could wish, but it is far better than none.

Another of our lads promoted.—Will Rhodes has been appointed a Page in the State Senate. Good for him.

☞If you want to rent a house in Hollidaysburg at $6 per month, inquire of the Editor. Possession given immediately.

☞Capt. Thomas McFarlane, has resigned his commission in the army, and is now at home in private life.

☞On Sunday last the house of Mr John G. Fleck, in Sinking Valley, was consumed by fire. The loss is severe on Mr. Fleck.

CAMBRIANS KILLED.—Richard M. Jones, of Co. F. 133d Reg't Pa. Vols., and his brother, John M. Jones, of the same company and Regiment, were both killed in the battle of Fredericksburg.

THE Post Master at Gallitzen has finally discovered that one of our subscribers at that place, has gone to the war, *and that his paper is not lifted.* Better late than never.

☞We understand that one of our subscribers at Frankstown went to Europe some six months or more ago. The Post Master at that place is not aware of it, so far as we know. Who lifts *his* paper?

☞The Cambria Iron Company are erecting an addition to their already monster rolling mill, 300 feet long and 100 feet wide. It will be completed by spring and will double the capacity of the mill.

☞The enormous number of 4635 passengers passed over the rail road between the two great towns of Altoona and Hollidaysburg, in the month of December. This road is truly a paying institution.

☞James Cramer, Esq has been duly installed as Treasurer of Blair county. His office is opposite Holliday's store on Montgomery street, where he has opened a Grocery store. Jim is fully prepared to accommodate his friends. Give him a call.

A quart as is not a quart.—We had hoped that public opinion had driven out of use in our community all the small or *pint* quart Dry Measures, till we saw one on Tuesday used by Lowthers in selling white corn or hominy. We hope this is the last one in use.

EBENSBURG AND CRESSON R. R—The following gentlemen were elected officers of this road, on the 13th inst., for the ensuing year:—

President—A. A. Barker.

Directors—John Williams, Johnston Moore, Edward Roberts, Geo. J. Rodgers, Thomas Griffith, Richard Jones, jr., Geo. Huntley, Henry Foster, Isaac Evans, Jas. Myers, Robert Davis, Abel Lloyd.

THE MOUNTAINS MOVING.—Last week we sold to J. M. Campbell and Rev. A. B. Clark, of Altoona, 150 acres of mountain land for $1000 CASH. It is situated 1½ miles up Mill Run from Allegheny Furnace. Others are already after the balance of 800 acres which we have for sale in that locality. Mr. Clark is already making rails on it to fence his valuable O'Friel lands. Real Estate *is* moving.

ACCIDENT.—On last Tuesday night, says the Bellefonte Press, as the Bald Eagle Valley train was approaching Bald Eagle Furnace, they ran into an ore team that was crossing the track, killing two of the horses and badly injuring the driver. No blame can be attached to those in charge of the train, as they made use of all the signals usual on crossing a road. When the accident occurred they immediately stopped the train and done all that was in their power to aid the wounded man, and then ran on to Tyrone and procured a surgeon, and brought him to the place of the accident.

MERCANTILE INTEGRITY.—We learn from the Portland (Me.) Press, that our much respected friend, Mr. Jonathan M. Coolbroth, during his recent visit to his former home, was made the subject of the following interesting ceremonies:

"It will be remembered," says the Press, "that Mr. Jonathan M. Coolbroth, formerly a merchant in this city, failed in business and compromised with his creditors. He then removed to Pennsylvania. Recently he made a visit to our city and paid his old creditors, who had compromised with him and discharged him from indebtedness, the full amount of their original demands. In order to show their appreciation of such noble conduct, these creditors procured a handsome tea service, and presented it to Mr. C. The service bears the following inscription:

"Presented to Jonathan M. Coolbroth, by his Portland Friends, as a Testimonial of their Esteem for his Honesty and Uprightness in his mercantile transactions."

The presentation was made to Mr. Coolbroth last week. He will bear with him to his new home the kind regards of all his old friends here."

We learn that Mr. C. contemplates going into business in this county. He needs no better endorsement than that given by his former associates of Portland, Me.

A REAL GEM.—A novel and beautiful little sewing machine has just been introduced by Mme. Demorest, of No. 473 Broadway, that has extraordinary merits, both for its simplicity and great utility. It makes the running stitch exactly like hand sewing, very rapid and perfect, and uses the common needle: requires little or no instruction to use it successfully, and is sold at only $5. Having witnessed its operation, we are prepared to recommend it as almost invaluable for tucking, hemming, shirting, gathering, running up breadths, etc. This machine was awarded the First Premium at the New York State Fair, recently held at Rochester. Every lady will be delighted with this sewing machine, it sews so rapid and is so simple in its construction as to make it a jewel for the ladies.—*N. Y. Illustrated News.*

Please notice the advertisement of the proprietor in another column of our paper of to-day.

REMEDY FOR DIPHTHERIA.—A Pennsylvania correspondent writes us that the diphtheria is very prevalent in some parts of that State, and says that we would confer a great favor upon the sufferers by republishing the remedy given about a year ago. With this request we comply. It is as follows:

"Make two small bags that will reach from ear to ear, and fiill them with ashes and salt; dip them in hot water, and wring them out so they will not drip, and apply them to the throat; cover up the whole with a flannel cloth, and change them as often as they become cool, until the throat becomes irritated, near blistering. For children, it is necessary to put flannel clothes between the ashes and the throat to prevent blistering. When the ashes have been on a sufficient time, take a wet flannel cloth and rub it with castile soap until it is covered with a thick lather; dip it in hot water, and apply it to the throat, and change as they cool; at the same time use a gargle made of one teaspoonful of cayenne pepper, one of salt, one of molasses, in a teacupful of hot water, and when cool, add one-fourth as much cider-vinegar, and gargle every fifteen minutes until the patient requires sleep. A gargle made of castile soap is good to be used part of the time."

A correspondent in Maine, in sending the above remedy, says there had been a number of deaths from diphtheria, until this remedy was used, since when all had recovered.—*N. Y. Trib.*

Shocking Tragedy at Carlisle--Soldier Shot by a Negro.

On Friday night last a party of soldiers from Carlisle Barracks, who had been imbibing very freely, visited a bawdy house, kept by a negro man by the name of Abe Bell. On arriving at the house they found the door locked and all admittance therein refused them. They then attempted to open the door by force in which they were successful, but no sooner had the door been opened than a shot from a horse pistol was fired into the party, which took effect on two of them. One of the soldiers was struck in the neck, the shot going clear through, and killing him instantly. The other was struck alongside of the eye, the shot just grazing the skin, the powder burning his face and somewhat damaging the sight of his right eye. Whether this was the same shot that killed his companion, or a second one, is not known. After the shot was fired the soldiers quit the premises, leaving the body of their dead comrade lying on the pavement. In the morning it was picked up by some citizens and conveyed to the office of the Sheriff, where an inquest was held. The deceased was a young man about nineteen years of age, named Thomas Conklin. He was a native of New York, and had lately arrived at Carlisle Barracks, having been recruited from the ranks of the volunteers. He is said to have been a quiet inoffensive young man, and was much beloved by his comrades in arms, who deeply mourn his sudden death. Bell was immediately arrested and afterwards acknowledged the crime. He was committed to jail to await the execution of the law.

List of Jurors for January Term, 1863.

GRAND JURORS.

Allison John, Altoona.
Boone Joseph, Antis.
Bell Samuel H., Snyder.
Cramer John, Tyrone borough.
Carey Patrick, Snyder.
Ettinger George, Snyder.
Funk Nicholas, Allegheny.
Gibson John, Allegheny.
Green Andrew, Sr., Logan.
Hoover Baltzer, Woodberry.
Isett John, Tyrone township.
Longnecker David, Taylor.
McFarland Robert, Snyder.
McCamant Henry, Antis.
Moore Adie B., Frankstown.
McGraw John, Hollidaysburg.
Osterloh Charles A., Hollidaysburg.
Plack Lewis, Altoona.
Roller Joshua, Woodberry.
Stewart Robert, Tyrone township.
Suter John, Catharine.
Tussey John M., Tyrone township.
Wertz Henry, Greenfield.
Wallace James C., Snyder.

TRAVERSE JURORS--FIRST WEEK.

Beck Edward A., Altoona.
Burley Jacob, Snyder.
Baker Samuel, Hollidaysburg.
Cherry Andrew J., Altoona.
Cornmesser Augustus, Antis.
Dick Jacob P., Taylor.
Estep George, Catharine.
Faulkner John, Taylor.
Fox Reuben, Tyrone township.
Grazier Joseph, Snyder.
Haggerty John, Antis.
Hammond Stephen, Catharine.
Hileman Andrew, Hollidaysburg.
Houston George, Antis.
Hunter William, Snyder.
Isenberg Samuel, Woodberry.
Igou Roller, Antis.
Knox Alexander, Blair.
Kessler George W., Altoona.
Loudon Abraham, Logan.
Lowe John, Esq., Gaysport.
Loudon James, Logan.
Miller Peter, Logan.
Myers William O., Tyrone borough.
Mentzer Ephraim, Huston.
Myers William, Logan.
Neff John K., Woodberry.
Nerem Henry, Antis.
Riley William A., Woodberry.
Russ George W., Hollidaysburg.
Shoemaker John, Altoona.
Smith John W., Martinsburg.
Stiffler John H., Allegheny.
Vaughn William. Blair.
Wilson William, Tyrone township.
Wilson Harry, Tyrone township.
Wilt Peter H., Allegheny.
Young Daniel, Hollidaysburg.

SECOND WEEK.

Bouser William, Blair.
Baughman John, Snyder.
Burley Benjamin F., Altoona.
Carroher Samuel, Snyder.
Cowen George L., Taylor.
Crawford Isaac, Tyrone.
Davis Robert, Huston.
Dixon Edward, Woodberry.
Dieffenbacher A. L., Hollidaysburg.
Glasgow James P., Antis.
Gildea David, Blair.
Houck Isaac, Frankstown.
Hartzell Samuel, Logan.
Irwin Joseph, Hollidaysburg.
Isenberg, William L., Catharine.
Isett George D., Catharine.
Loudon Thomas, Woodberry.
McGlathery Allen, Logan.
McCoy Francis, Hollidaysburg.
McNamara Thomas, Jr., Hollidaysburg.
Orr Joseph K., Tyrone.
Patterson John H., Tyrone borough.
Ramsey George W, Tyrone borough.
Richey Emanuel, Greenfield.
Reed Joseph, Hollidaysburg.
Roller Joshua H., Catharine.
Shiffler Samuel R., Taylor.
Shriver David, North Woodberry.
Smith Maxwell B, Blair.
Sorrick Samuel, (of Jacob,) Woodberry.
Smith Samuel, North Woodberry.
Tate John, Juniata.
Van Tries H. S., Hollidaysburg.
Van Scoyoc Stephen, Antis.
Woomer Jonathan, Snyder.
Walters Henry B., Taylor.
Weaver Fred. E., Woodberry.
Young Abraham, Antis.

TORIES—A PREDICTION.—In the first issue of the new year we put upon record for future reference the prediction that in coming years when peace is restored throughout the land—as by God's blessing, and in spite of locofocos it will be—these men in the north, who in this terrible crisis of the nation's history, have uttered no word of encouragement to the Government—who have raised no voice in condemnation of the rebellion, but have denounced the powers that be, and openly or covertly declared their sympathy with the South, will aver with cursing and swearing, that they sustained and supported the Government all the way through. Mark the prediction and remember it!

Tell an American boy of the present day that his grandfather was a tory in the revolutionary times, and he will resent the impeachment with indignation. In our heraldry the brand of toryism, like the bar of bastardy, is an ensign of dishonor and it will be so hereafter. The tory fathers of today will transmit the disgrace to their posterity, and their children's children will be taunted with it to the third and fourth generation. The words of disloyalty uttered by them to-day will be bitterly denied; but they have been engraved on the memory of living witnesses, and cannot be forgotten. The sentiments of their party uttered through the press, have been embalmed in printer's ink, and will come fourth as witnesses against them before the great tribunal of history.—*Washington, Pa., Reporter.*

☞The cheapest of lawyers—Keeping one's own counsel.

☞Is it possible that any soldier can be so foolish as to leave the city without a supply of HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT & PILLS? Whoever does so will deeply regret it. These medicines are the only certain cure for Bowel Complaints, Fevers, Sores and Scurvy. Only 25 cts per Box or Pot. 223.

MARKETS.

CORRECTED weekly by Lloyd & Henry produce dealers and Forwarding and Commission Merchants.

HOLLIDAYSBURG, Jan. 23, 1863	
Family Flour, per bbl,	$6,37@6,50
Extra " "	6,00@6,25
Superfine,	5,62@5,87
White wheat per bushel,	$1,31
Red " "	1,25
Rye per bushel,	90
Corn per bushel,	80
Oats per bushel, new, 37,	old 50
Barley per bushel,	1,10
Potatoes per bushel,	75
Cloverseed per bushel,	5,75@5,87
Timothy Seed per bushel,	1,50@1,62
Flax Seed per bushel,	2,25
Hay per ton,	11,00
Butter per pound,	16
Eggs per dozen,	16

New Jersey Lands for Sale,

ALSO,

GARDEN OR FRUIT FARMS,

SUITABLE for Grapes, Peaches, Pears, Raspberries, Strawberries, Blackberries, &c., of 1, 2½, 5, 10 and 20 acres each, at the following prices for the present, viz: 20 acres for $200, 10 acres for $110, 5 acres for $60, 2½ acres for $40, 1 acre for $20. Payable by $1 a week.

Also, good Cranberry lands, and village lots in CHETWOOD, 25 by 100 feet, at $10 each, payable by one dollar a week. The above land and farms are situated at Chetwood, Washington Township, Burlington County, N. J. For further information, apply, with a P. O. Stamp for a circular, to B. FRANKLIN CLARK,
2-17-3-16 No. 90 Cedar St., New York.

TO THE SUFFERING.

THE Rev. Wm. Cosgrove, while laboring as a Missionary in Japan, was cured of Consumption, when all other means had failed, by a recipe obtained from a learned physician residing in the great City of Jeddo. This recipe has cured great numbers who were suffering from Consumption, Bronchitis, Sore Throat, Coughs and Colds, and the debility and nervous depression caused by them.

Desirous of benefitting others, I will send this recipe, which I have brought home with me, to all who need it, free of charge.

Address Rev. WM. COSGROVE,
439 Fulton Avenue,
2-7—1 Brooklyn, N. Y.

DIED.

In Altoona, on the 4th inst., JOHN SISLER, Esq., proprietor of the "White Hall Hotel," aged about 53 years. He was a very respectable man and a good citizen. He leaves a wife and a large family of children to mourn his loss.

On the 14th inst., of scarlet fever, ANTHONY JAMES, child of James and Julia Ann Stevens, aged 3 years, 6 months and 29 days.

The Confessions and Experience of a Nervous Invalid.—Published for the benefit and as a caution to young men, and others, who suffer from Nervous Debility, Early Decay, and their kindred ailments—supplying the means of self cure. By one who has cured himself after being a victim of misplaced confidence in medical humbug and quackery. By enclosing a post-paid directed envelope, single copies may be had of the author, NATHANIEL MAYFAIR, Esq., Bedford, Kings County, N. Y. 2-13-3-12

A GEM FOR THE MILLION.

AND A

Splendid and Appropriate Holiday Present.

MME. DEMOREST'S

RUNNING STITCH

$5 SEWING MACHINE.

THE embodiment of practical utility, and a marvel of simplicity; makes the running stitch very rapidly and perfect, uses a common needle, and will last a lifetime. At the New York State Fair, its simplicity, efficiency and great practical utility, was confirmed by the award of the First Premium.

It will GATHER, RUFFLE, SHIRT, TUCK, RUN UP BREADTHS etc., with a single or double thread on any material adapted to the RUNNING STITCH. The thinnest, usually the most difficult to stitch by other sewing machines, being sewed the easiest. For ladies' and children's apparel, and other articles made of light fabrics, it will therefore be found almost INVALUABLE.

It is attached to the table like a sewing bird, and having no tension, and requiring no lubrication or change of stitch, is always ready for operation, and such a marvel of simplicity, that a child of six or eight years can UNDERSTAND it and use it SUCCESSFULLY.

It is not at all liable to get out of order.

Each machine is put up in a neat box, accompanied with full and explicit directions, and twenty-five needles.

Sent to any address in the United States on receipt of an order, inclosing the amount, or may be collected by Express on delivery of the machine.

When the money is sent with the order and registered, we guarantee its safe receipt and the delivery of the machine, anywhere within 2000 miles free of any Express charges.

Very liberal arrangements for agencies.

See Mirror of Fashions, or for full particulars, specimen of sewing, etc., send a stamp for return postage. Address,

MME. DEMOREST,
473 Broadway, N. Y.

Every lady, mother, milliner and dress-maker, should have one of these valuable sewing machines. [Jan. 24, 1863.

KEMBLE & HOBART,

RECEIVERS OF FLOUR,

AND

GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

21 and 22 Commercial Wharf,

BOSTON.

N. B.—It is our aim to establish a regular business with some good Mills in the vicinity of Hollidaysburg. We make regular advances on consignments.

Jan. 17, 1863.] KEMBLE & HOBART.

NEW GOODS!

JUST RECEIVED

—AND—

NOW OPENING

AT

PRICE'S CORNER,

Corner of Blair and Montgomery streets,

HOLLIDAYSBURG,

AND WILL BE SOLD

AT PROPORTIONABLY LOW RATES.

Those who are wise will purchase early, as nearly all kinds of goods are rapidly on the rise.

E. G. PRICE

Has just received from the Eastern Cities and is now opening a fresh stock of FALL AND WINTER

DRY GOODS,

Embracing every style, pattern and variety both of Gentlemen's and

LADIES' WEAR.

Together with an extensive variety of

Boots and Shoes,

OF

SUPERIOR QUALITY,

Including all descriptions of Misses' Ladies', Gentlemen's and Boys' wear, with a fine assortment of

HATS & CAPS,

WOOLEN HOODS,

RIBBONS,

HOSIERY,

GLOVES,

CLOTH,

CASSIMERE, BLACK AND FANCY

SHAWLS

From 75 Cents to $25.

PRINTS & MUSLIN.

JUST

RECEIVED,

ALSO,

A fresh assortment of all kinds of

GROCERIES,
HARDWARE,
QUEENSWARE,

And all other articles usually kept in a Dry Goods, Grocery and

GENERAL VARIETY

STORE.

They Will be Sold

AT

A SMALL ADVANCE ON

First Cost,

EITHER

For Cash or most kinds of good Country Produce.

Call and examine—no trouble to show goods.

☞Rags taken for goods or cash, in large or small quantities.

☞The highest cash prices paid for Flour, Grain and Seeds.

2-5-3-4 E. G. PRICE.

U. S. INTERNAL REVENUE.—OFFICE OF COLLECTOR of 17th Dist., Pennsylvania, Main st., Johnstown

Notice to Distillers of Spirits, Refiners of Coal Oil and Brewers.

The attention of parties residing in the 17th District, comprising the counties of Cambria, Blair, Huntingdon and Mifflin, who are engaged in either of the above named occupations, is called to sections 39, 41, 47, 50 and 51 of the Excise Law of July 1st, 1862, wherein they are required to make monthly and tri-monthly returns and payments to the Collector of the District. The books for making returns and keeping accounts of articles produced will be furnished to parties by my deputies or the assistant assessors in their respective divisions, during the present month. I will announce the appointment of my deputy collectors in the counties of Blair, Huntingdon and Mifflin as soon as the appointments are made.

SAMUEL J ROYER, Col, 17th Dis.
Johnstown, Nov, 15, 1962

WHOLESALE ONLY.

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Importer, Wholesale Stationer

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Windsor and Clifton Mills Premium Papers,

Consisting of Commercial Notes, Letters, Bill, Legal and Foolscaps,

No. 18 BEEKMAN STREET,
Near Nassau, New York.

Also, Proprietor and Sole Agent for the following new and useful articles:

Oliver's Patent Erasive Tips.

This Tip is different from any heretofore made, being easily fitted to any pencil; is manufactured from Vulcanized Rubber of the best erasive quality; is easily changed from one pencil to another; and sold at an extremely low price. It is the most durable article of the kind in the market.

Burnet's Patent Rubber Inkstand & Rack.

An opaque inkstand, preserving ink from the decomposing effect of light.

Green's Patent Ink Eraser and Paper Cleaner.

The best article made for rubbing out pencil marks, accomplishing the work in one-half the time of ordinary rubber.

The Patent Combination Paper Cutter and Ruler.

A new and useful article, combining in one the uses of two indispensable articles.

Platt's Patent Portable Copying Press,

A light, cheap and useful article.

Merritt & Brown's Pig Pen,

A very superior steel pen, made and selected with the greatest care, put up 2 dozen in a box, 6 boxes enclosed in another neatly finished box—the most convenient shape possible for retailing.

I have just received a full and complete assortment of the GENUINE ARNOLD'S WRITING FLUID.

The National Portrait Chess and Checker Board,

A neat, durable and cheap article for the million, comprising on the unused squares fine life-like photographic pictures of our prominent Generals and commanders; also, the President, Secretary of State, &c. The pictures alone are worth at least double the cost of the Board.

All orders will receive prompt and careful attention.

Call and examine one of the largest and best assorted stocks of Stationery in the United States. JOHN J. MERRITT,
Wholesale Stationer,
Nov. 15, 1862. 18 Beekman st., N. Y.

Office of Jay Cooke,

SUBSCRIPTION AGENT,

At JAY COOKE & CO., Bankers,

114 *SOUTH THIRD STREET,*

Philadelphia, Nov. 1, 1862.

THE undersigned, having been appointed Subscription Agent by the Secretary of the Treasury, is now prepared to furnish, at once the

New 20 Year 6 per ct. Bonds

of the United States, designated as "Five-Twenties," redeemable at the pleasure of the Government, after five years, and authorized by act of Congress, approved Feb. 25, 1862.

The COUPON BONDS are issued in sums of $50, $100, $500, $1000.

The REGISTER BONDS in sums of $50, $100, $500, $1000, $5000.

Interest at Six per cent. per annum will commence from date of purchase, and is

PAYABLE IN GOLD,

Semi-Annually, which is equal, at the present premium on gold, to about EIGHT PER CENT. PER ANNUM.

Farmers, Merchants, Mechanics, Capitalists, and all who have any money to invest, should know and remember that these Bonds are, in effect, a FIRST MORTGAGE upon all Railroads, Canals, Bank Stocks and Securities, and the immense products of all the Manufactures, &c., &c., in the country; and that the full and ample provision made for the payment of the interest and liquidation of principal, by Customs Duties, Excise Stamps and Internal Revenue, serves to make these Bonds the

Best, Most Available, and Most Popular Investment in the Market.

Subscriptions received at PAR in Legal Tender Notes, or notes and checks of banks at par in Philadelphia. Subscribers by mail will receive prompt attention, and every facility and explanation will be afforded on application at this office.

A full supply of Bonds will be kept on hand for immediate delivery.

JAY COOKE, Subscription Agent.
November 15, 1862—3m.

DR. J. J. LEVI,

of Philadelphia,

HAS located in Duncansville, Blair county, and offers his professional services as a Physician, Surgeon and Dentist. He also keeps on hand an assortment of Medicines for the accommodation of all persons desiring them.
May 3-1—28.

S. M. WOODKOK,

Attorney at Law,

ALTOONA, BLAIR CO., PA.

Will practice in the several Courts of Blair, Cambria and Huntingdon counties.

Having had several years' experience in the practice of the Law, he expects to merit public patronage.

Office on Annie street, 3 doors above the Post Office.

October 1, 1861-tf.

SHERIFF'S SALES.

BY virtue of sundry writs of Venditiani Exponas issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Blair county, and to me directed, I willexpose to public sale or outcry, at the Court House, in the Borough of Hollidaysburg, *On Monday the 26th day of January next*, at 1 o'clock P. M. of said day, the following described Real Estate, to wit:

All the right, title and interest of Willian Robeson in and to all that certain tract af land situate in Snyder tp., Blair county, containing one hundred acres, more or less, bounded on the east and west by lands of Bald Eagle Furnace, on the north by lands of Shoenberger's, and on the south by lands of George Black, flanking on the Tyrone and Bald Eagle Plank Road, and having thereon erected a two story frame dwelling house and other out buildings.

Seized and taken in execution and to be sold as the property of William Robeson.

ALSO,

All the right, title and interest of Peter Helsel in and to all that certain tract of land situate in Logan township, Blair county, containing ninety acres, more or less, adjoining lands of George Manly on the north, and lands belonging to the heirs of Samuel McGlathery on the east, and lands of Geo. Bartzell, Jr., on the south, having thereon erected a log dwelling house and a log stable.

Seized and taken in execution and to be sold as the property of Peter Helsel.

ALSO,

All the right, title and interest of James Stiffler, in and to all that certain tract of land situate in Freedom township, Blair county, containing seventy acres, more or less, and bounded by the lands of Wm. Shaw on the east and north, and by lands of Michael McIntosh on the west, and by lands of Samuel Shaw and others on the south, having thereon erected a one and a half story log dwelling house.

Seized and taken in execution and to be sold as the property of James Stiffler.

ALSO,

All the right, title and interest of Wm. K Piper in and to all that certain lot of ground situate in the borough of Gaysport, in Blair county, fronting one hundred and twenty feet on Bedford street, and extending back from said street, along Newry street, 150 feet to an alley, thence along said alley 45½ feet to lot of Mrs. Longnecker, thence along said lot 180 feet to Bedford street, having thereon erected a two story brick dwelling house and frame stable.

Seized, taken in execution and to be sold as the property of Wm. K. Piper.

ALSO,

All the right, title and interest of William W. Jackson in and to all that certain tract of land situate in Blair township, Blair county, bounded on the east by the Frankstown branch of the Juniata river, on the north by lands of James A. McCahan, on the west by lands in possession of James Gardner, on the south by lands of Joseph Smith, being part of a tract of land surveyed in pursuance of a warrant in the name of Thos. Van Buskirk, (the Thos. Van Buskirk tract and about 20 acres purchased from Wm. Holliday, lying on the southwest side of the Thos. Van Buskirk and adjoining lands of James Gardner,) supposed to contain 149 acres and 125 perches, having thereon erected a large two story brick dwelling house, a brick stable, a large frame bank barn and other buildings.

Seized and taken in execution and to be sold as the property of Wm. W. Jackson.

ALSO,

All the right, title and interest of Jonathan D. Leet in and to all that certain lot of ground situate in the borough of Hollidaysburg, Blair county, bounded and described as follows, to wit: Beginning at the southwest corner of Allegheny and Penn streets, thence along said Penn street 110 feet to a lot owned by Wm Williams; thence along said lot in a westerly direction and parallel with the said Allegheny street 110 feet to a five foot alley; thence along said alley and parallel with said Penn street 110 feet to Allegheny street; tnence along said Allegheny street 110 feet to the place of beginning—being parts of lots No. 167 and No. 198 in the plan of said borough, having thereon erected a two-story brick dwelling, one double two-story frame dwelling house, two frame stables and other improvements.

Seized and taken in execution and to be sold as the property of J. D. Leet.

ALSO,

All the right, title and interest of Geo. Carothers and Margaret Carothers, his wife, in and to all that certain lot of ground situate in the borough of Gaysport, Blair county, on the south side of the railroad, fronting 60 feet on said railroad, and extending back 180 feet to Porter alley, being lot No. 19 in the general plan of said borough, having thereon erected a two story brick dwelling house and and a frame stable.

Seized, taken in execution and to be sold as the property of Geo. Carothers and Margaret Carothers, his wife.

SAMUEL McCAMANT, Sheriff.

SHERIFF'S OFFICE,
Hollidaysburg, Jan. 10th, 1863.

☞ NOTICE TO BIDDERS.—The above described property will be knocked down to the highest bidders on Monday the 26th inst. The practice of keeping open the Sheriff's sales until Wednesday has been discontinued.

SAMUEL McCAMANT, Sheriff.

Bryant & Stratton's
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Mercantile Colleges.

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☞ For full particulars send for a circular. Address, STRATTON, BRYANT & Co.,
2-9—3-8. Philadelphia.

FOR RENT.—The Tub Spring Mills Call on the Editor.

ASSESSOR'S NOTICE.—

Office of Internal Revenue, 17th A. Dis. of Pa., Huntingdon, Jan. 12.

In pursuance of instructions from the Department, I hereby reduce the number of Assistants for this District, (Dr. H. L. Brown having resigned,) and appoint the following persons, to whom the former Assistants will present and deliver all books, blanks, &c., in their possession, within their several Divisions, viz:

HUNTINGDON COUNTY.

Division 1st. *S. G. Whittaker*, Huntingdon borough, Henderson Oneida, Brady and Union townships, and Mt. Union. P. O., Huntingdon.

2d. *Joseph Johnston*. Petersburg borough, West, Barree, and Jackson township. P. O., Shaver's Creek.

3d. *John Huyett*, Alexandria borough, Porter Morris, Walker, Juniata and Cass townships. P. O., Huntingdon.

4th. *John Garner*, Penn, Hopewell, Carbon and Tod townships. P. O., James Creek.

5th. *Benj. Lutz*, Shirleysburg borough, Shirley, (except Mt. Union,) Cromwell, Clay, Springfield, Dublin and Tell townships, and Orbisonia borough. P. O., Shirleysburg.

6th. *John H. Stonebraker*, Franklin, Warriorsmark townships and Birmingham borough. P. O., Sligo Forges.

CAMBRIA COUNTY.

7th. *John M. Bowman*, Johnstown, Cambria City, Millville and Conemaugh borough. P. O., Johnstown.

8th. *Newton J. Roberts*, Borough of Ebensburg, Wilmore, Chest Springs, Gallitzen, Loretto, Summerville, Cambria, Croyle, Summerhill, Clearfield, Munster, Wash-ington, Allegheny, Jackson and Black Lick townships. P. O., Ebensburg.

9th. *John Porter*, Carrolton borough, Carroll, Susquehanna, Chess and White townships. P. O., Newmans Mills.

BLAIR COUNTY.

10th. *C. Blythe Jones*, For all that part of Blair township and of Hollidaysburg and Gaysport boroughs southward of the turnpike and to the westward of the Hollidaysburg branch of the Penna. R. R., and that part of Freedom township eastward of the road leading from Hollidaysburg to Claysburg, and all of Taylor and Greenfield townships. P. O., Hollidaysburg.

11th. *Daniel C. Gibboney*, all that part of Allegheny township westward of the Hollidaysburg branch of the Penna. R. R., all of Juniata township, that part of Freedom township west of the Claysburg road.

12th. *Samuel Smith*, Frankstown, Catharine and Tyrone townships.

13th. *Robert Alexander*, Woodberry, Huston and North Woodberry townships.

14th. *George W. Russ*, Snyder, Antis and Logan townships, and that part of Allegheny township eastward of the Hollidaysburg branch of the Penna. R. R., and that part of Blair township and Hollidaysburg and Gaysport boroughs northward of the turnpike and eastward of the Hollidaysburg branch of the Penna. R. R. P. O., Hollidaysburg.

MIFFLIN COUNTY.

15th. *Jos. Milliken*, borough of Lewistown, Derry, Decatur, Granville, Bratton, Oliver, and Wayne townships, McVeytown and Newton Hamilton boroughs. P. O., Lewistown.

16th *Robt. Sterrett*, Armagh, Old and New Brown, Union and Menno townships. P. O., Reedsville.

All persons will take notice that the returns, licenses, &c., are to be returned to, and applied for within their respective Divisions, to and of, the several Assistant Assessors herein mentioned; and all former Assistants are required to make their returns up to the 1st of January inst., immediately, in clear terms, for each month, alphabetically. Persons required under the law to make monthly returns, are notified that it is their duty to do so, without a call from the Assistant Assessors, blanks being furnished them for the purpose. It places an unnecessary expense upon the Government to pay Assistant Assessors for continually calling for returns, which each man knows it is his legal duty to make. Nor should they, (the Assessors,) be allowed for so doing. The penalty is plain in the law itself. And however unpleasant the duty to enforce it against delinquents, sworn officers, regarding their official obligations, connot do otherwise.

THOS. P. CAMPBELL, Assessor.
Jan. 17, 1863.

BRYANT, STRATTON, PACKARD & PENN'S

COMMERCIAL COLLEGES,

Cooper Union, N. Y. Hamilton Building, Brooklyn.

BOOK-KEEPING, COMMERCIAL LAW, ARITHMETIC, PENMANSHIP, CORRESPONDENCE, &c., practically taught.

These Colleges are comprised in BRYANT, STRATTON & Co.'s Chain of Commercial Colleges, located as above, and in Philadelphia, Albany, Buffalo, Cleveland, Detroit, Chicago and St. Louis, and afford the best possible facilities for acquiring a thorough Commercial Education

A Scholarship issued by these Colleges will be good throughout the "Chain"—time unlimited. Call or send for Circular

BRYANT, STRATTON, PACKARD & PENN,
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$30. Employment! $100

COMMERCIAL AGENTS WANTED,
TO SELL GOODS FOR THE
ADAMS
(A NEW ENGLAND)
MANUFACTURING COMPANY,

WE will give a commission of one hundred per cent. on all goods sold by our Agents, or we will pay $30 to $100 per month, and pay all necessary expenses. For particulars address, with stamp,

CHARLES RUGGLES, Gen. Ag't.,
For the Adams Manufacturing Co., Detroit, Mich. 17—1 30

JOHN BROTHERLINE, Attorney-at-Law, Hollidaysburg, Pa.

GREAT BOOKS IN PRESS.

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OR,
The Heroism of our Soldiers and Sailors.
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THE critics and the public are right in predicting that this will surpass, in graphic narrative, exciting interest, and extensive popularity, all other histories of the War for the Union. Its theme will be the heroic daring, patient suffering, and hair-breadth escapes of our soldiers and sailors, and its incidents will form the theme of conversation at innumerable firesides for years to come. It will contain, in addition to its stirring details, the philosophical Analysis of the Causes o the War, by JOHN LATHROP MOTLEY, LL.D., Author of the "Rise of the Dutch Republic," etc., the dates of all the important events from the John Brown raid, and an accurate and revised account of the principal battles, with engravings.

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BLAIR COUNTY

MARBLE YARD.

THE subscriber informs his old friends and the public in general that he still continues to carry on the *Marble Business*, in all its various branches, at the old stand, corner of Allegheny and Front streets, where he is prepared to furnish,

Headstones, Tombs,
MONUMENTS, TABLE TOPS,
MANTLES, &c., &c.,

in a neat and workmanlike manner on short notice, and on the most reasonable terms.

The public are respectfully invited to give me a call before purchasing elsewhere, as I am confident that my work and prices will satisfy any person desiring any thing in my line of business. Now is the time to get a cheap job.

JOHN FREEMAN.
Hollidaysburg, Nov. 29, 1861.

SAMUEL J. FRIES.....STEPHEN WINTERS.

GAS-BURNING PARLOR,
AND
COOK STOVES.

THE SUBSCRIBERS would respectfully inform the public, that he has just received a large supply of STOVES, of all Patterns, which they will sell at the most reduced prices. They are partly of the latest improved Pittsburgh and Philadelphia Gas-Burning, Cook and Parlor Stoves, the very latest, best and cheapest.

They have also added to their stock a large supply of Hardware, Cut'ery, Tools, Coal Oil Lamps, Copper Kettles, &c., &c.

Their new store is on Virginia street, nearly opposite Mann's store, in Altoona. The old shop and store is still continued on Annie street, East Ward.

They have also Tin and Sheet Iron Ware, a Coppersmithing room, and do roofing and spouting on short notice.

FRIES & WINTERS.
Altoona, April 18, 1862.

COAL AND LUMBER LANDS.

WE have several thousand acres of very valuable Coal and Lumber lands in this county for sale. Any person desiring them will be furnished with full particulars. Persons wishing to purchase would do well by calling on JOHN BROTHERLINE.
Hollidaysburg, Nov. 22, 1862.

JOHNSTON, JACK & CO.,
(Formerly Bell, Johnston, Jack & Co.)
Bankers, —Hollidaysburg, Pa.

WM. M. LLOYD & CO.,
(Formerly Bell, Johnston, Jack & Co
Bankers,—Altoona, Pa.
Nov. 22, 1861.

COAL LANDS For Sale.—I offer at private sale a very valuable tract of coal land situate on the Allegheny Mountain, adjoining the Tunnel coal mines, on the South, Bennington lands on the East, Hutchison & Co.'s coal mines on the North, warranted in the name of Timothy Lewis, and containing 418 acres.

This land is very desirable to any person wishing to go into the coal business, as it asounds in excellent Bituminous coal, and is near the Pennsylvania Railroad.—It will be sold cheap.

Nov. 8, 1862. THE EDITOR.

Friends & Relatives
OF THE
Brave Soldiers and Sailors.
HOLLOWAY'S PILLS AND OINTMENT.

ALL who have friends and relatives in the Army or Navy, should take especial care, that they be amply supplied with these Pills and Ointment; and where the brave Soldiers and Sailors have neglected to provide themselves with them, no better present can be sent them by their friends. They have been proved to be the Soldier's never failing friend in the hour of need,

Coughs and Colds affecting Troops.

Will be speedily relieved and effectually cured by using these admirable medicines, and by paying proper attention to the Directions which are attached to each Pot or Box.

Sick Headaches and Want of Appetite, Incidental to Soldiers.

Those feelings which so sadden us, usually arise from touble or annoyances, obstructed perspiration, or eating and drinking whatever is unwholesome, thus disturbing the healthful action of the liver and stomach. These organs must be relieved, if you desire to be well. The Pills, taking according to the printed instructions, will quickly produce a healthy action in both liver and stomach, and as a natural consequence a clear head and good appetite.

Weakness or Debility Induced by over Fatigue.

Will soon disappear by the use of these invaluable Pills, and the soldier will quickly acquire additional strength. Never let the Bowels be either confined or unduly acted upon. It may seem strange that Holloway's Pills should be recommended for Dysentary and Flux, many persons supposing that they would increase the relaxation. This is a great mistake, for these Pills will correct the liver and stomach and thus remove all the acrid humors from the system. This medicine will give tone and vigor to the whole organic system however disranged, while health an strength follow as a matter of course. Nothing will stop the relaxation of the Bowels sd sure as this famous medicine.

Volunteers Attention! Indiscretions of Youth.

Sores and Ulcers, Blotches and Swellings can with certainty be radically cured if the Pills are taken night and morning, and the Ointment be freely used as stated in the printed instructions. If treated in any other manner they dry up in one part to break out in another. Whereas this Ointment will remove the humors from the system and leave the Patient a vigorous and healthy man. It will require a little perseverance in bad cases to insure a lasting cure.

For Wounds either occasioned by the Bayonet, Sabre or the Bullet, Sores and Bruises.

To which every Soldier and Sailor are liable, there are no medicines so safe, sure and convenient as Holloway's Pills and Ointment. The poor wounded and almost dying sufferer might have his wounds dressed immediately, if he would only provide himself with this matchless Ointment, which should be thrust into the wound and smeared all round it, then covered with a piece of linen from his Knapsack and compressed with a handkerchief. Taking night and morning 6 or 8 Pills, to cool the system and prevent inflamation.

Every Soldier's Knapsack and Seaman's Chest should be provided with these valuable Remedies.

STEAM SAW MILL.—I will sell, at private sale, my new and elegant Portable Steam Circular Saw Mill, Engine, Boilers, Lath Mill, &c., &c., known as the "Tub Spring Mills," because the most of the timber close to them is exhausted.

Oct. 14, 1862. JOHN BROTHERLINE.

BLAIR COUNTY MUTUAL PROTECTION INSURANCE COMPANY will insure property of all descriptions as cheaply as any other safe company. This company has been in operation nearly ten years, during which time it has insured property to the amount of ONE MILLION DOLLARS, yet its affairs have been managed with so much safety and economy that but four assessments have been laid on Premium Notes in the ten years. For an insurance of one thousand dollars for that time the average expense per year has been $2,50; as cheap, if not cheaper, than any other mutual company.

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AGENTS: D T. Caldwell, Altoona; R. A. McCoy, Ebensburg; Daniel Hicks, Duncansville, N. Campbell, Martinsburg; Robt. Waring, Tyrone city. 1—25

TEETH---TEETH.

DR. S. KIMMELL, DENTIST, will insert TEETH on pivot, Gold plate, Silver plate, and the Vulcanite base from one, to a full set, on the most reasonable terms. Everything warranted. Gold fillings warranted for forty years.

Office opposite to the Exchange Hotel.
Hollidaysburg, Nov. 15. 1861.

TIMBER FOR SALE.

I WILL sell the right to cut saw logs, ties, &c., on 433 acres of land within 1½ miles of Fostoria, Blair county, for one thousand dollars cash. JOHN BROTHERLINE.
Hollidaysburg, Nov. 22, 1862.

DR. WM. B. HURD'S
DENTAL REMEDIES
ARE
THE BEST IN THE WORLD,
INSURING
FINE TEETH AND A SWEET BREATH,
AND
Curing Toothache and Neuralgia.

DO you wish to be blessed with and admired for PEARLY WHITE and Sound TEETH? Use Dr. WM. B. HURD'S UNRIVALLED TOOTH POWDER, warranted free from acid, alkali, or any injurious substance. Price 25 cents per box.

☞ Beware of the ordinary cheap Tooth Powders, which whiten but destroy.

Do you wish to be certain that your BREATH is pure, sweet, and agreeable to husband or wife, lover or friends? Use Dr. HURD'S CELEBRATED MOUTH WASH. Price 37 cents per bottle.

This astringent wash is also the best remedy in the world for CANKER, BAD BREATH, BLEEDING GUMS, SORE MOUTH, etc. It has cured hundreds.

Do you, or your children suffer from TOOTHACHE? Get Dr. HURD'S MAGIC TOOTHACHE DROPS. Price, 15 cents per bottle.

Are you afflicted with NEURALGIA? Get Dr. W. B. HURD'S NEURALGIA PLASTERS. The most effective and delightful remedy known.

They do not adhere nor blister, but soothe and charm pain away. Try them. Price, 18 and 37 cents. Mailed on receipt of price.

Do you wish a complete set of DENTAL REMEDIES and a TREATISE ON PRESERVING TEETH? Get DR. W. B. HURD'S DENTAL TREASURY, the neatest and most valuable present that one friend can make to another. Price, $1. Sent by Express on receipt of price.

For sale at all the best stores throughout the country.

CAUTION.—As there are dealers who take advantage of our advertisements to impose upon their customers inferior preparations, it is necessary to insist upon what you call for, and you will GET THE BEST, thoroughly tested, and prepared by an experienced and scientific Dentist, Treasurer of the New York State Dentists' Association, and Vice President of the New York City Dental Society.

Address
WM. B. HURD & CO, New York.

NEW FIRM!
New Store!---New Goods!
AND PLENTY OF THEM!

FRANK McCOY & Co.,

WOULD respectfully inform the citizens of Hollidaysburg, Gaysport and vicinity, that they have taken the large store room on the north side of the Diamond, Hollidaysburg, where they have just opened a large and entirely new stock of

DRESS GOODS,

For the Ladies, embracing all the latest, prettiest and most fashionable patterns. Also, a complete assortment of

DOMESTIC & HOUSE-FURNISHING

GOODS,

which they deem it unnecessary to enumerate.

BOOTS & SHOES,

of every style and price for Ladies, Misses, Children, Men and Boys.

Family Flour, Groceries and Provisions, always on hand at the lowest prices.

All kinds of country produce taken in exchange for goods and the highest market price allowed.

Call and examine our stock and be convinced that we have the largest, cheapest and best assortment of goods in the market.

Hollidaysburg, Nov. 1, 1862—1y.

A. J. WOLFE,
CABINET-MAKER
AND UNDERTAKER,
Corner of Allegheny and Front Streets
HOLLIDAYSBURG.

FURNITURE of all descriptions always on hand or made to order.

☞ Coffins made to order, and a HEARSE furnished free in town and country.

Hollidaysburg, May 31, 1862.

SIGEL SALOON.

JOS. FOGLE, Proprietor
In the Brick Building on Blair Street, near the Rail Road Depot.

"One Flag—One Country—Zwei Lager!"

FRESH LAGER, ALES, Sardines, Shwitzer, Segars, and Refreshment of all kinds. Everybody and their friends are respectfully invited to give him a call. [Jan. 3d, 1862. tf.]

TRUSSES.

RUPTURE CAN BE CURED BY A TRUSS OF THE RIGHT KIND, IF PROPERLY FITTED AND DULY ATTENDED TO. This has been abundantly demonstrated in innumerable instances by the use of the MULTIPEDAL TRUSS of DR. RIGGS, during the last few years. This Truss being covered with Hard Rubber, is perfectly waterproof, may be used in bathing, and is always cleanly as well as indestructible by ordinary usage. If not satisfactory after a fair trial of sixty days, it may be returned. It challenges comparison with any Truss known.

Dr. RIGGS' Office, No. 2 Barclay st., New York. Nov. 15, 1862.

FARMS FOR THE POOR MAN.

The subscriber offers at private sale, the balance of his lands in "THE KETTLE," near Altoona, at $5 per acre, payable in twenty years or less, with interest. He will sell any number of acres the purchaser may desire.—The soil is very good—scarcely second to the best in Blair county.

JOHN BROTHERLINE.
Hollidaysburg, Oct. 15th, 1862.

SAMUEL S. BLAIR.....JOHN DEAN.

BLAIR & DEAN,

Attorneys and Counsellors at Law,
Hollidaysburg, Blair County, Pa.,
Oct. 18, '61

"THE MATTHEWS FARM."

I OFFER at private sale 52 acres of land situate near Coleman's Mill, in Logan township, below Altoona, on which are erected a good log house and stable and other improvements. About twenty acres cleared and under fence, a good spring of water at the door, a good meadow, &c. It is known as the "Matthews Farm." THE EDITOR.
November 15, 1862.

THE HOUSEKEEPERS'

NEW FURNITURE POLISH.

PREPARED from an improved receipt by the proprietor of the "BROTHER JONATHAN POLISH," is certified by all the leading New York Furniture Dealers and Piano Forte Makers to be the best in the world for Removing Scratches, Marks and Dirt, and restoring a high and lasting gloss to all kinds of Varnished work, from Furniture to Leather. It is cheaper and better than Varnish, dries immediately, and is easily applied. With a piece of Canton Flannel and a bottle or two of this NEW FURNITURE POLISH, a housekeeper can work magic in the furniture of a house and keep it looking like new. Now is the time to "shine up" your Tables, Chairs, Desks, Pianos, Picture Frames, Carriages, etc., and make them look 50 per cent. better. This is true economy. For sale by Furniture Dealers and Storekeepers generally. Price 25 and 50 cents a bottle. Depot No. 1 Spruce Street, N. Y. Special Agents wanted. Address Box 1972, New York P. O. July 12, 1862.

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Kollock's Levain.

The purest and best BAKING POWDER known for making light, sweet and nutritious Bread and cakes. Price 15 cents.

MANUFACTURED BY

M. H. Kollock, Chemist,
Corner of Broad and Chestnut Streets,
PHILADELPHIA,
And sold by all Druggists and Grocers.
Feb. 28, 1862-1y.

Iron and Nails!

THE subscribers having leased the PORTAGE IRON WORKS for a number of years, will keep on hand and for sale at all times, in large or small quantities,

FLAT, ROUND, AND BAR IRON,
HOOP, OVAL, HALF OVAL,
and SHEET IRON.

ALSO—Nails, Brads, Spikes, and Fence Nails, all of which they will sell as cheap as any other establishment in the State.

From our long experience in the business, we doubt not that we shall be able to render satisfaction to all who may be pleased to send us orders. RICHARDS, JOY & CO.
Duncansville, May 3—1-28

$40. WAGES PAID $100.

TO sell goods for the ADAMS SEWING MACHINE COMPANY. We will give a commission on all good ssold by our Agents, or pay wages at from $40 to $100 per month, and pay all necessary expenses. Our machine is perfect in its mechanism. A child can learn to operate it by half an hour's instruction! It is equal to any Family Sewing Machine in use, and we have *reduced* the price to Fifteen Dollars.

Each Machine is warranted for three years.
Address C. RUGGLES.
June 21. Gen. Agt., Detroit, Mich.

HOWARD ASSOCIATION,
PHILADELPHIA.

For the Relief of the Sick and Distressed afflicted with Chronic Diseases, and especially for the Cure of Diseases of the Sexual Organs.

MEDICAL ADVICE given gratis, by the Acting Surgeon.

Valuable Reports on Spermatorrhœa or Seminal Weakness, and other Diseases of the Sexual organs, and on the New Remedies employed in the Dispensary, sent to the afflicted in sealed letter envelopes, free of charge. Two or three Stamps for postage will be acceptable.

Address Dr. J. SKILLAN HOUGHTON, Acting Surgeon, Howard Association, No. 2 South Ninth Street, Philadelphia, Pa. 1-25

GEORGE KOON, Justice of the Peace, Newry, Blair county, Pa.

FARM TO LET.—I will rent a farm of one hundred acres, with the improvements, orchard, &c., including a saw mill, situate on Mill Run, two and a half miles west of Altoona.

ALSO—I will sell 800 acres of the land adjoining it, in lots of 50 or 100 acres, to suit purchasers, on easy terms.

Oct. 4, 1862. JOHN BROTHERLINE.

Steam Engine.

WE HAVE AUTHORITY TO SELL A Complete STEAM ENGINE of twelve or fifteen horse-power, suitable for a saw or flouring mill. No boilers. It is in town. Price $500. Payment to suit the purchaser. Inquire of the Editor. Oct. 21, 1862.-tf

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